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A peculiar new genus and species of rhinoceros beetle, *Ceratohyphus luzonicus*, from the Philippines (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae)

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Keywords:

Coleoptera; Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Oryctoderini; *Ceratohyphus*; *Neohyphus*; *Paroryctoderus*; taxonomy; description; new species; new genus; Asia; Oriental region.

Abstract. – *Ceratohyphus luzonicus* Geshev, **new genus** and **species** (Oryctoderini) from the Philippines is described and illustrated. Type material of some species in related genera are also illustrated, namely of the genera *Neohyphus* Heller, 1896 and *Paroryctoderus* Dechambre, 1994. An updated key to genera of the tribe is also provided.

Geshev G. A. (Qiao-Zhi Yang), 2024. – A peculiar new genus and species of rhinoceros beetle, *Ceratohyphus luzonicus*, from the Philippines (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae). *Faunitaxys*, 12(30) : 1 – 10.

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Introduction

Oryctoderini Endrödi, 1966 is a relatively small tribe in the subfamily Dynastinae, containing only 11 genera and 44 species (Krajčik, 2012; Krell & Theuerkauf, 2015; Allsopp & Schoolmeester, 2024). The 11 genera occur in the Oriental, Oceanian and Australian regions (as defined in Holt *et al*., 2013), which are: *Chalcasthenes* Arrow, 1937 (in Arrow, 1937a), *Chalcocrates* Heller, 1903, *Coenoryctoderus* Prell, 1933, *Hatamus* Sharp, 1877, *Hemicyrthus* Reiche, 1860 (in Montrouzier, 1860), *Melanhyphus* Fairmaire, 1881, *Neohyphus* Heller, 1896, *Onychionyx* Arrow, 1914, *Oryctoderinus* Endrödi, 1978, *Oryctoderus* Boisduval, 1835 and *Paroryctoderus* Dechambre, 1994 (Allsopp & Schoolmeester, 2024). The tribe is classified by: body mostly brown or black, rarely with metallic luster or white marks. Clypeus truncated and upturned or with one to four teeth. Frons uni- or bituberculated, rarely smooth or with a short horn. Mandibles covered by or projected beside clypeus. Antennae nine- or ten- jointed, club in both sexes short. Pronotum simply convex, rarely slightly hollowed or tuberculated. Elytra mostly without distinct rows of punctures. Prosternal process long, though often short. Propygidium with or without stridulatory organ. Protibiae bi- or tridentate, rarely with accessory teeth before and behind basal tooth. Metatibiae with one to two oblique transversal carinae, occasionally more or less reduced, apex truncated or with one to four obtuse triangular teeth. Anterior tarsi of males thickened in some genera (Endrödi, 1985; slightly modified to accompany *Paroryctoderus*).

Currently, only one genus, *Neohyphus*, is known east of the Wallace Line from the Philippines. It contains six species, of which four are endemic to the nation. Recently, I have examined a few dynastine specimens from Luzon Island, the Philippines, with slightly gray, matt elytra highly similar to those of *Neohyphus*, but with a cephalic horn and two thoracic tubercles in major males. The specimens represent a distinctive new genus and new species, which are described herein. The new genus is also compared to related genera, with illustrations of some type material. An updated key to genera of the tribe Oryctoderini is also provided based on the key in Endrödi (1985) with the inclusion of *Paroryctoderus* and the new genus. It should be noted however, that the placement of the genus *Hemicyrthus* is currently still in debate (Krell & Theuerkauf, 2015) and according to Dechambre (1982, 1986) should be under the tribe Hexodontini. Therefore, it is removed from the updated key to genera.

Material and methods

24 specimens have been examined by the author in this study, which are housed in the collections listed below (curators indicated in parenthesis):

BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay, Keita Matsumoto and Michael Geiser);

CAU: Entomological Museum, China Agricultural University, Beijing, China (Xing-Yue Liu);

CFD: Personal Collection of Fabien Dupuis, Saint-Chamond, France;

CQZY: Personal Collection of Qiao-Zhi Yang (Georgi Geshev), Beijing, China;

CUB: Personal Collection of Ugo Bosia, Canelli, Italy;

RMNH: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Histoire, Leiden, Netherlands (Oscar Vorst);

MNHN: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (Antoine Mantilleri).

Habitus photographs were taken with Canon® EOS 5D Mark III, Canon® MT-24EX macro twin lite flash and Canon® EF 100mm f/2.8L IS USM lens, while the images of the details and the parameres were taken with Canon® MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5X macro lens. Photographs were stacked using Helicon Focus 7 where needed. All images were modified using Adobe Photoshop® CC 2019.

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Morphological terminologies for the elytral punctures follow Yang & Pathomwattananurak (2022). Body length is measured from the apex of clypeus to the apex of pygidium; body width is measured across the widest part of the elytra. Labels of type material are cited verbatim; different labels are separated by double slash (//). Type series of species newly described in this paper are provided with type labels "HOLOTYPE/PARATYPE *Ceratohyphus luzonicus* Geshev, 2024", where the holotype label is red and the paratype labels are yellow.

Taxonomy

Ceratohyphus Geshev, new genus

(Fig. 1-2)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/067CC920-FCB0-42A2-A4DA-7A61C225C270

Type species. – *Ceratohyphus luzonicus* Geshev **n. sp.**, hereby designated.

Description (♂; Fig. 1-2). – *Body* (Fig. 1A-C, 2A) dark gray to black, 22.4-25.3 mm long, surface shiny except elytra matt, ventral surface covered with dense, long orange setae. – *Clypeus* trapezoidal, anterior margin almost flat, slightly convex, very slightly raised, with a rather long, back-curved horn or tubercle at center. – *Mentum* (Fig. 2D) triangular, not covering bases of maxillary palps, apex round, with dense, long setae; each side with a row of long setae and a triangular protuberance near base of labial palps. – *Mandibles* (Fig. 2E) exposed, apex bifurcated, slightly raised, side simply curved. – *Maxillary palps* (Fig. 2F) much longer than labial palps; galea strongly toothed, with dense, long setae. – *Antennae* with 10 antennomeres, apical 3 club with lamellae. – *Pronotum* convex, with a shallow depression anteriorly and a thoracic hump behind, with two tubercles on thoracic hump in major males, and no tubercle in minor males. – *Elytra* matt, with dense, short setae, punctures distinct, primary costae moderately distinct; punctures (Fig. 2J) round. – *Propygidium* without stridulatory area. – *Prosternal process* long, with dense, long setae except apex; apex flat. – *Protibia* tridentate. – *Protarsi* (Fig. 2C) shortened and thickened; protarsomeres 4-5 more strongly widened; inner proclaws enlarged and elongated, apex bifurcated. – *Metatibia* (Fig. 2H) with two weak transversal carinae; apex with small teeth. – *Parameres* (Fig. 2K-M) simple, symmetrical.

Female. – Unknown.

Diagnosis. – This genus is most similar to *Neohyphus* Heller, 1896 (Oryctoderini; Fig. 3-4), but can be distinguished by: mentum triangular, narrow near apex (mentum board in *Neohyphus*); mandible bifurcated at apex (mandible not bifurcated at apex in *Neohyphus*); clypeus with a horn or tubercle in males (clypeus simply flat in *Neohyphus*); pronotum with an anterior depression and/or with tubercles behind it (simply convex in *Neohyphus*); ventral surface covered with dense, long setae (much sparser in *Neohyphus*); inner proclaw more weakly elongated. This genus is also closely related to *Paroryctoderus* Dechambre, 1994 (Oryctoderini; Fig. 5) by having a cephalic horn and two tubercles on pronotum in major males, but differs by: body length much shorter; body color dark gray to black (body reddish-brown in *Paroryctoderus*); mentum narrower near apex; mandible bifurcated at apex (mandible not bifurcated at apex in *Paroryctoderus*); cephalic horn curved (cephalic horn straight in *Paroryctoderus*); protarsi thickened (protarsi normal in *Paroryctoderus*); base of parameres touched (base of parameres separated in *Paroryctoderus*).

Etymology. – This new genus is named for its similarity to the genera *Neohyphus*, and for the major difference of having a cephalic horn. The genus epithet is a combination of the Greek noun "keras" meaning horn, and "hyphus" adapted from the ending section of the related genera. The name is masculine in gender.

Placement. – Oryctoderini.

Ceratohyphus luzonicus Geshev new species

(Fig. 1-2)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/AFF964BF-C3BF-4782-A15F-FBC2185EC622

Type material (**16** ♂).

Holotype, ♂ (CAU), The Philippines, "Ditumabo Barangay, Baler Municipality, Aurora Prov., Luzon Is., The Philippines, alt. 800 m, 5.III.2024, Noel Mohagan leg."

Paratypes, The Philippines.

- **10** ♂ (CQZY), same data as the holotype;
- **1** ♂ (CQZY), "Lumutan Barangay, General Nakar Municipality, Quezon Prov., Luzon Is., The Philippines, III.2024, local collector leg.";
- **1** ♂ (CQZY), "Lumutan Barangay, General Nakar Municipality, Quezon Prov., Luzon Is., The Philippines, IV.2024, local collector leg.";
- **1** ♂ (CUB), " Lumutan Barangay, General Nakar Municipality, Quezon Prov., Luzon Is., The Philippines, IV.2024, local collector leg.";
- **2** ♂ (CFD), "General Nzakar District, Quezon Prov., Luzoon Island, Philippines, IV 2004, Lumawig leg.";
- **2** ♂ (CQZY), "General Nakar Municipality, Quezon Prov., Luzon Is., The Philippines, XI.2022, local collector leg."

Description of the holotype

General (Fig. 1A-C, 2A). – *Body* dark gray to black. – *Dorsal surface* shiny, except elytra matt; ventral surface covered with dense, long orange setae.

Head. – *Clypeus* trapezoidal, anterior margin almost flat, slightly convex, very slightly raised, with a rather long, back-curved horn. – *Ocular canthus* narrow, with dense, rather long setae near apex. – *Frons* densely punctate except center of disk, some punctures bear long setae. – *Mandible* bifurcated; outer margin simply convex.

Pronotum. – With a depression anteriorly, a thoracic hump at center, and a small, distinct depression at each side posteriorly close to posterior angle. – *Surface* densely, evenly punctate except denser in anterior half, punctures small. – *Thoracic hump* very weakly produced, roundly concave in middle of anterior margin, with a weak tubercle at each side of concavity. – *Side* roundly curved, straightened near middle, widest near posterior angle. – *Anterior margin* strongly emarginate, all other margins very weakly emarginate. – *Anterior* and *posterior angle* round.

Scutellum. – Triangular, lateral margins slightly curved, apex round. – *Disc* impunctate, with a small depression near center and near apex.

Elytra. – *Surface* matt, slightly shinier in region close to scutellum within anterior one-third, and much shiner on humeral callus; densely punctuate, with dense, short setae. – *Punctures* (Fig. 2J) round. – *Interstice 1* with punctures in two to three irregular rows combined at middle to one irregular row. – *Interstice 2* with one irregular row. – *Primary costae* rather distinct; primary costa A–D more distinct than the remaining. – *Humeral callus* weak, apical callus very weak, almost absent. – *Epipleuron* of elytron very weakly dilated horizontally from base to posterior one-seventh.

Prosternal process. – Long, with dense, long setae except apex. – *Apex* flat.

Metasternum. – *Surface* with dense, long setae; center with a slender, triangular depression and a slender oval depression, and a round depression at each side slightly more toward lateral sides.

Abdomen. – *Pygidium* (Fig. 2I) convex, densely rugopunctate throughout except near apex, basal two-third with dense, long setae. – *Abdominal ventrites* 1–5 with even, sparse and small punctures throughout, and with one row of long setae mostly at sides; abdominal ventrite 6 strongly rugopunctate.

Legs. – *Protibia* tridentate. – *Teeth* rather short, apexes sharp. – *Protarsi* shortened and thickened; inner proclaws enlarged and elongated.

Parameres (Fig. 2K-2L). – In caudal view (Fig. 2K), slender and symmetric. – *Apex* round. – *Outer side* dilated from anterior three-fifth to apex. – *In lateral view* (Fig. 2M), slightly curved backward, lower side with very sparse, short setae.

Paratypes (♂; Fig. 1D-G, 2B-C). – General characters mainly stable; in the only more well-developed individual, the cephalic horn longer; in less well-developed individuals, depressions near posterior angles on pronotum less distinct or absent; scutellum without any depression;

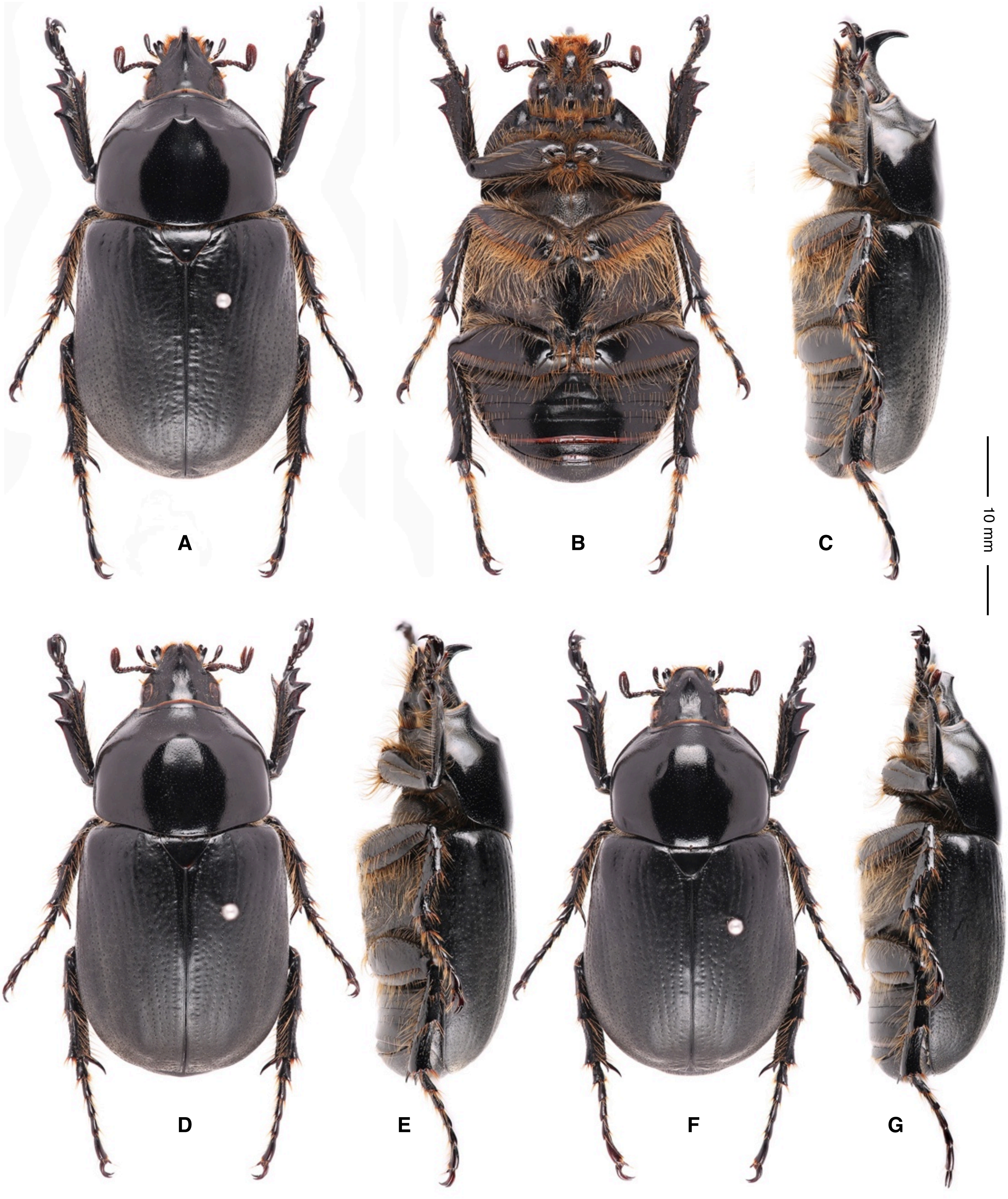


Fig. **1**. Habitus of *Ceratohyphus luzonicus* Geshev, **new genus and species**.
A-**C**. Holotype. **D**-**G**. Paratype. **A**, **D**, **F**. Dorsal view. **B**. Ventral view. **C**, **E**, **G**. Lateral view.

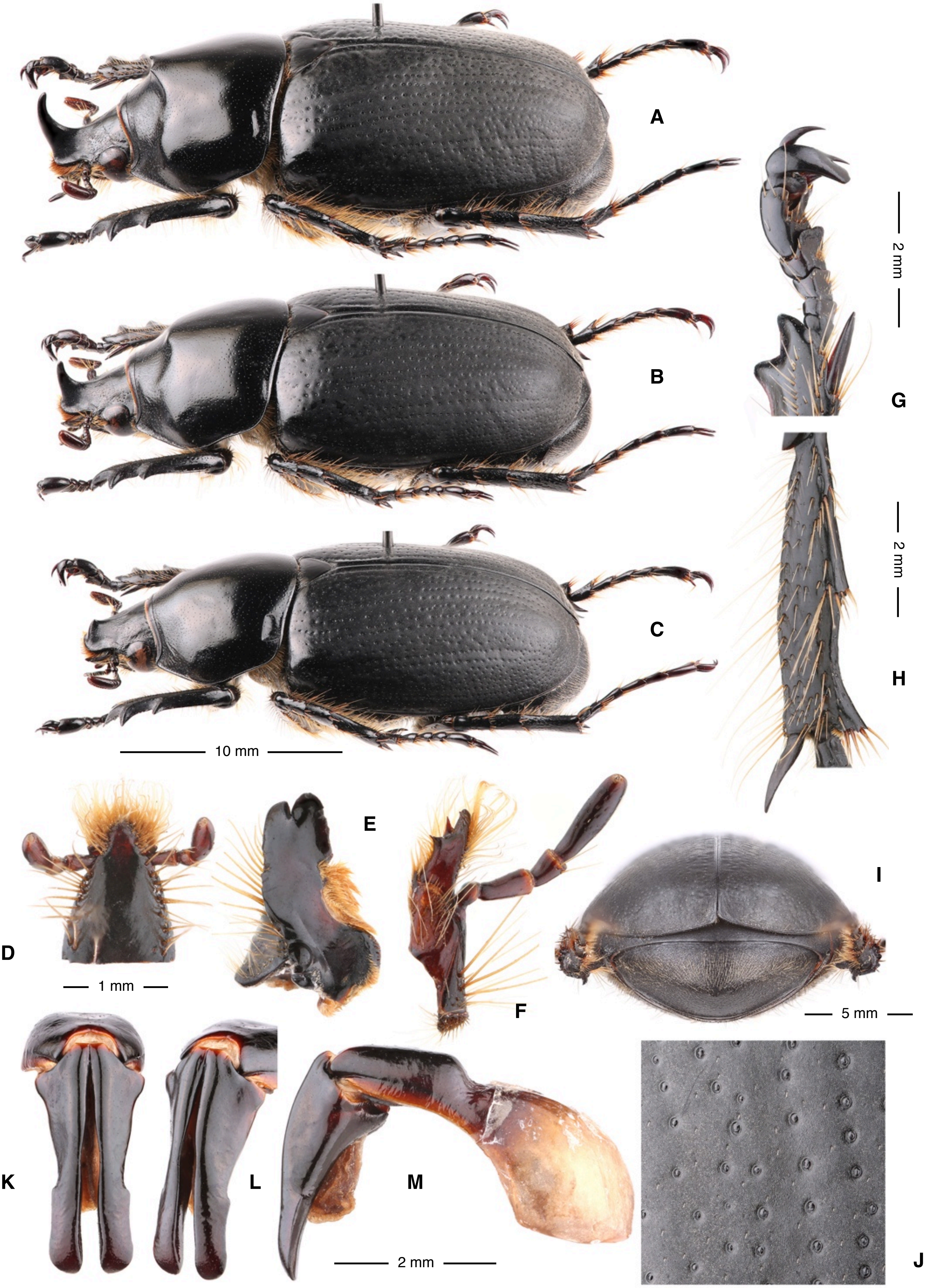


Fig. 2. *Ceratohyphus luzonicus* Geshev, **new genus and species**.

A-**C**. Habitus (oblique view). **D**. Mentum (ventral view). **E**. Left mandible (dorsal view). **F**. Left maxilla (ventral view). **G**. Left protarsi and proclaws. **H**. Right metatibia (dorsal view). **I**. Pygidium. **J**. Elytral punctures. **K**. Parameres (caudal view). **L**. Parameres (caudal-lateral view). **M**. Aedeagus (lateral view). **A**, **I**-**M**. Holotype. **B**-**H**. Paratypes.

primary costa A shinier than the remaining of elytra except humeral callus; round depressions near the central ones on metasternum less distinct or absent. Variations in less well-developed male include: cephalic horn shorter and straighter, or reduced to a tubercle; thoracic hump less produced or almost absent, tubercles smaller or absent.

Female. – Unknown.

Measurements. – Body length: ♂ 20.0-25.8 mm (holotype 25.3 mm), ♀ unknown; body width: ♂ 10.4-12.9 mm (holotype 12.6 mm), ♀ unknown.

Etymology. – This new species is named after its type locality, Luzon Island.

Distribution. – The Philippines: Luzon Island.

Neohyphus Heller, 1896

Neohyphus Heller, 1896: 12;
- Arrow 1937b: 19;
- Endrödi 1971: 211, fig. 13 (parameres);
- Endrödi 1985: 201, fig. 1825 (parameres);
- Kuijten 1994: 57;
- Krajčik 2005: 36;
- Krajčik 2012: 166.

Type species. – *Neohyphus celebesus* Heller, 1896, by monotypy.

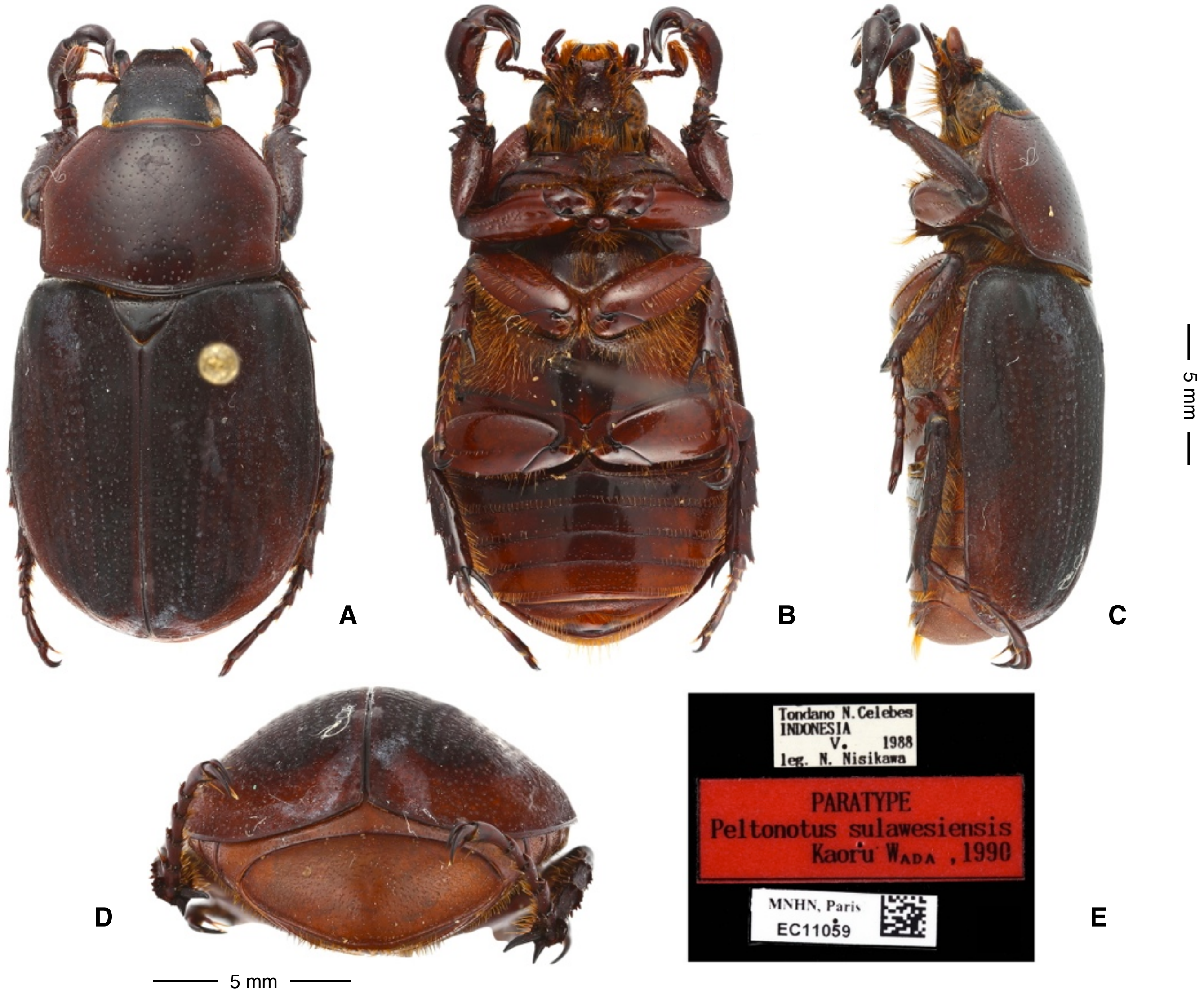
Remarks. – The type species of this genus was stated as *Melanhyphus semivelutinus* Fairmaire, 1883 in the revision of the tribe by Endrödi (1971), which was then corrected to *Neohyphus celebesus* Heller, 1896 by Kuijten (1994) in his revision of the genus. The following species are of which the author have examined type material.

Neohyphus celebesus Heller, 1896
(Fig. 3)

Neohyphus celebesus Heller, 1896: 13, fig. 16 (habitus);
- Heller 1897: 23;
- Arrow 1937b: 19;
- Endrödi 1971: 214 (synonymized with *Neohyphus semivelutinus* (Fairmaire, 1883));
- Kuijten 1975, fig. 1 (parameres): 105;
- Kuijten 1994: 59 (status revived), fig. 3 (parameres);
- Krajčik 2005: 26;
- Krajčik 2012: 91.

Neohyphus semivelutinus celebesus: Endrödi 1985: 202.

Neohyphus celebesus philippinus Endrödi, 1959: 122;
- Endrödi 1971: 214 (synonymized with *Neohyphus semivelutinus* (Fairmaire, 1883));
- Endrödi 1985: 549 (as synonym);
- Kuijten 1994: 59 (synonymized with *Neohyphus celebesus* Heller, 1896);
- Krajčik 2005: 26 (as synonym of *Neohyphus celebesus*).



Tondano N.Celebes
INDONESIA
V. 1988
leg. N. Nisikawa

PARATYPE
Peltonotus sulawesiensis
Kaoru Wada ,1990

MNHN, Paris
EC11059

Fig. **3**. *Peltonotus sulawesiensis* Wada, 1990, paratype (= *Neohyphus celebesus* Heller, 1896).
A. Habitus (dorsal view). **B**. Habitus (ventral view). **C**. Habitus (lateral view). **D**. Pygidium. **E**. labels.

Peltonotus sulawesiensis Wada, 1990: 1, fig. 1 (parameres), figs. 5-6 (habitus);
- Kuijten 1994: 59 (synonymized with *Neohyphus celebesus* Heller, 1896);
- Krajčik 2005: 26 (as synonym);
- Haneko & Wada 2020: 53 (as synonym).

Type material examined

Paratype of *Peltonotus sulawesiensis* Wada, 1990 (♂, MNHN, Fig. 3), labeled: "Tondano N.Celebes INDONESIA V 1988 leg. N. Nisikawa // PARATYPE Peltonotus sulawesiensis Kaoru WADA, 1990 // MNHN EC11059", examined through photographs provided by Antoine Mantilleri;

Paratype of *Peltonotus sulawesiensis* Wada, 1990 (♂, BMNH), labeled: "PARA- TYPE // Tondano N.Celebes INDONESIA V 1988 leg. N. Nisikawa // PARATYPE Peltonotus sulawesiensis Kaoru WADA, 1990 // K. WADA Col No. 202 // sny. Neohyphus celebesus HELLER det. Kaoru WADA, 1993 // BMNH {E} 2006-115 K. Wada";

Paratype of *Peltonotus sulawesiensis* Wada, 1990 (♀, BMNH), labeled: "PARA- TYPE // Tondano N.Celebes INDONESIA V 1988 leg. N. Nisikawa // PARATYPE Peltonotus sulawesiensis Kaoru WADA, 1990 // sny. Neohyphus celebesus HELLER det. Kaoru WADA, 1993 // BMNH {E} 2006-115 K. Wada".

Distribution. – Indonesia: Sulawesi Island; The Philippines: Mindanao Island.

Neohyphus semivelutinus (Fairmaire, 1883)
(Fig. 4)

Melanhyphus semivelutinus Fairmaire, 1883: 12;
- Arrow 1937b: 20.

Neohyphus semivelutinus:
- Endrödi, 1971: 214, fig. 5-6 (parameres);
- Endrödi 1985: 202, fig. 891-892 (parameres);
- Kuijten 1994: 59, fig. 1 (parameres);
- Krajčik 2005: 26;
- Krajčik 2012: 91.

Type material examined

Lectotype of *Melanhyphus semivelutinus* Fairmaire, 1883 (♂, MNHN, Fig. 4), labeled: "Manille // Ex-Musæo Mniszech // Melanhyphus semivelutinus Fairm Type // Lectotypus Melanhyphus semivelutinus Fairm SEndródi // Lectotypus *Neohyphus semivelutinus* (Fairmaire, 1883) // MNHN EC9952", examined through photographs provided by Antoine Mantilleri.

Distribution. – The Philippines: Luzon Island, Masbate Island, Mindanao Island.

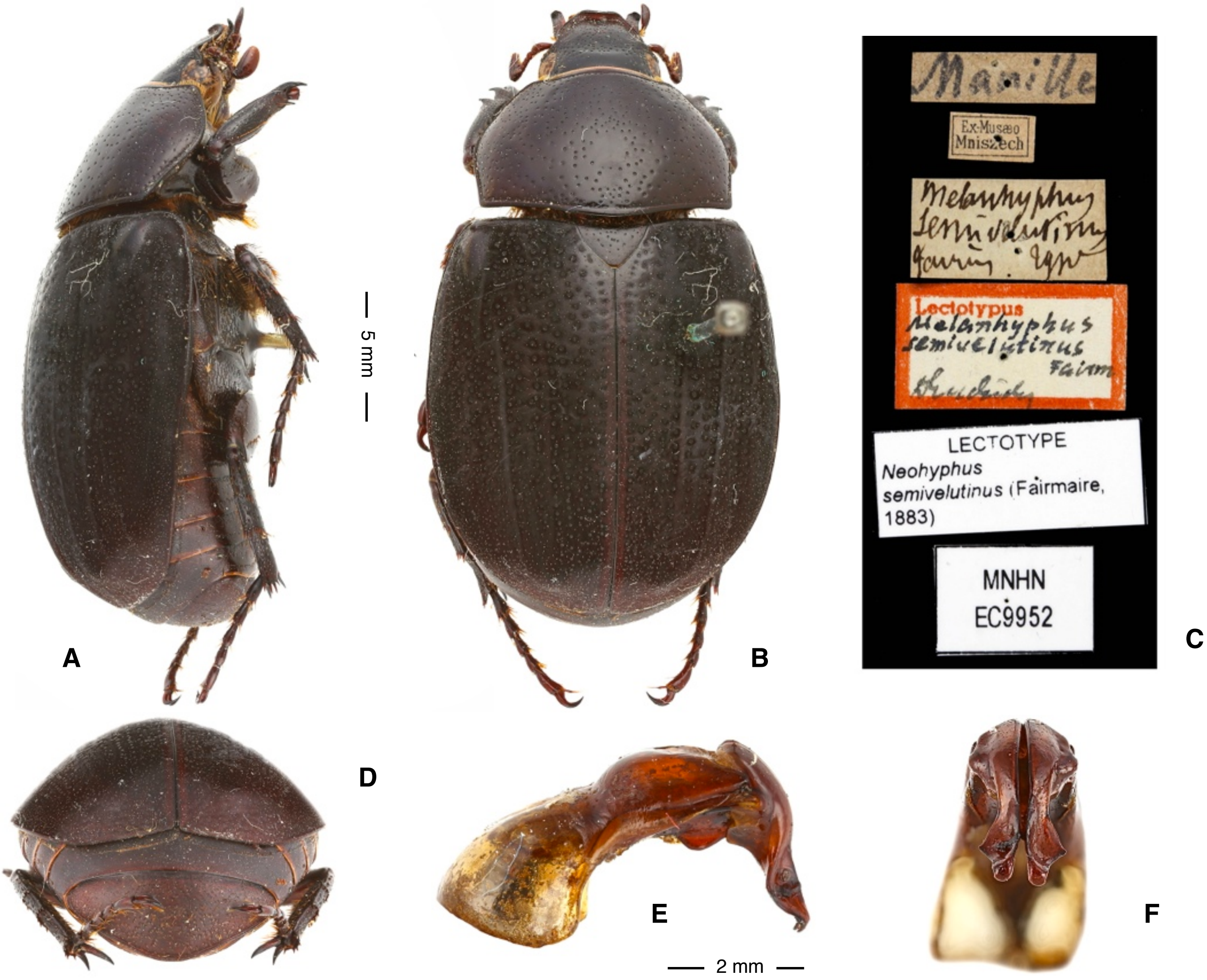

A
B
5 mm
Manille
Ex-Musæo Mniszech
Melanhyphus semivelutinus Fairm. Type
Lectotypus Melanhyphus semivelutinus Fairm
LECTOTYPE Neohyphus semivelutinus (Fairmaire, 1883)
MNHN EC9952
C
D
E
2 mm
F

Fig. 4. Lectotype of *Melanhyphus semivelutinus* Fairmaire, 1883 (= *Neohyphus semivelutinus* (Fairmaire, 1883))
A. Habitus (lateral view). **B**. Habitus (ventral view). **C**. Labels. **D**. Pygidium. **E**. Aedeagus (lateral view). **F**. Parameres (caudal view).

Neohyphus philippinus (Arrow, 1931)

Peltonotus philippinus Arrow, 1931: 10;

- Arrow 1937b: 20 (synonymized with *Melanhyphus semivelutinus* Fairmaire, 1883);
- Endrödi 1971: 214 (as synonym);
- Krajčik 2005: 26 (as synonym).

Neohyphus philippinus: Kuijten 1994: 59 (status revived), fig. 2 (parameres).

Type material examined

Lectotype of *Peltonotus philippinus* Arrow, 1931 (♂, BMNH), labeled: "Mt. Makiling Laguna, P.I. V. 9. 31 [1939.351 written on the other side] // F.C.Hadden Collector [1939.351 written on the other side] // Type // Peltonotus philippinus type arrow".

Distribution. – The Philippines: Luzon Island, Mindanao Island.

Paroryctoderus Dechambre, 1994

(Fig. 5)

Paroryctoderus Dechambre, 1994: 321;

- Krajčik 2005: 36;
- Krajčik 2012: 198.

Type species. – *Paroryctoderus cornutus* Dechambre, 1994, by monotypy.

Paroryctoderus cornutus Dechambre, 1994

(Fig. 5)

Paroryctoderus cornutus Dechambre, 1994: 321, fig. 1 (habitus), fig. 4 (right mandible and maxilla), fig. 6 (right anterior tarsus), fig. 7 (parameres);

- Krajčik 2005: 36;
- Krajčik 2012: 198.

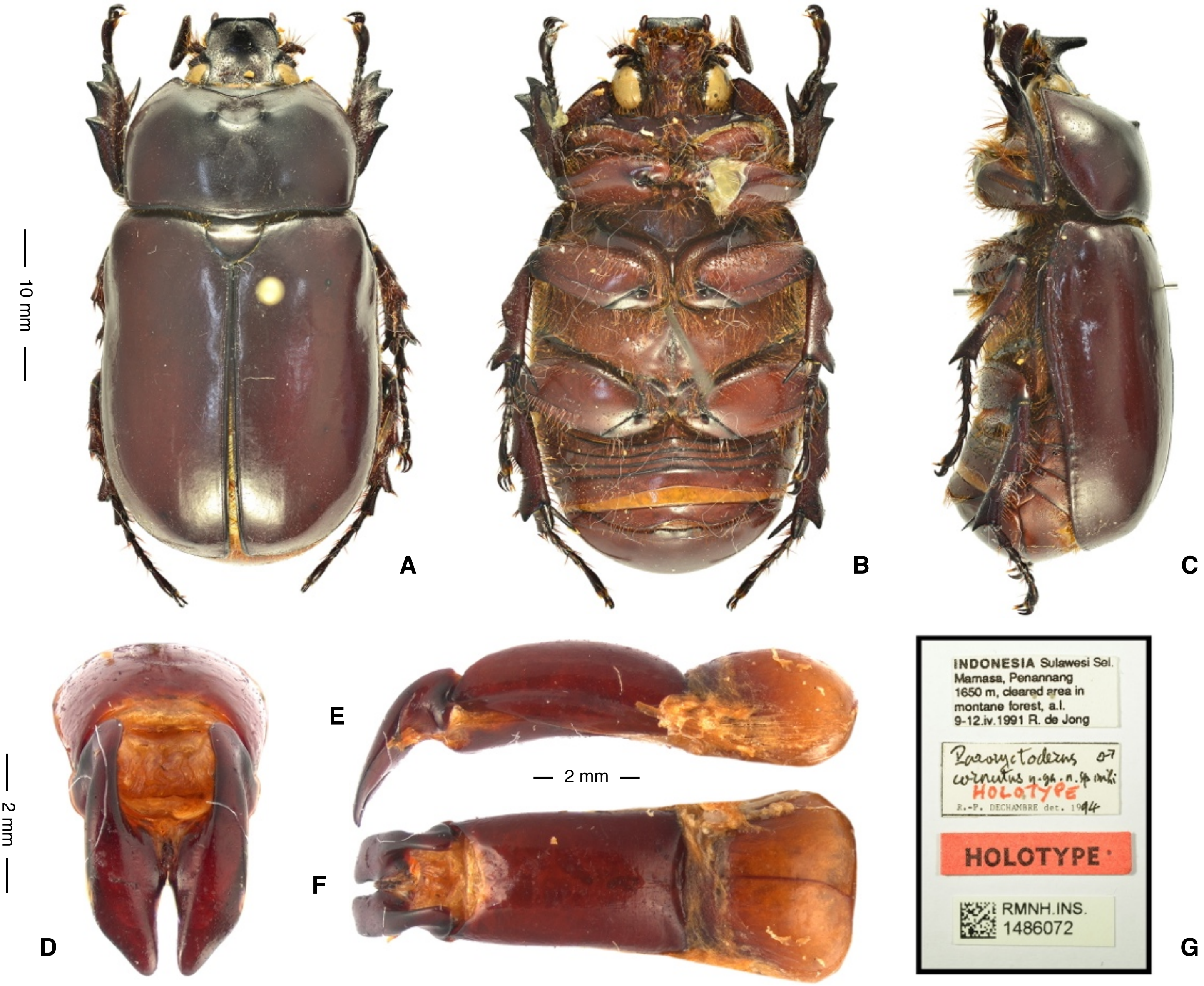


Fig. 5. Holotype of *Paroryctoderus cornutus* Dechambre, 1994.

A. Habitus (dorsal view). **B**. Habitus (ventral view). **C**. Habitus (lateral view). **D**. Parameres (caudal view). **E**. Aedeagus (lateral view). **F**. Aedeagus (dorsal view). **G**. Labels.

Type material examined

Holotype of *Paroryctoderus cornutus* Dechambre, 1994 (♂, RMNH, Fig. 5), labeled: "INDONESIA Sulawesi Sel. Mamasa, Pernannang 1650 m, cleared area in montane forest, a.l. 9-12.iv.1991 R. de Jong // Paroryctoderus ♂ cornutus n. ge. n. sp mihi [?] HOLOTYPE R.-P. DECHAMBRE det. 1994 // HOLOTYPE // RMNH.INS. 1486072", examined through photographs provided by Oscar Vorst.

Distribution. – Indonesia: Sulawesi Island.

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Key to genera of Oryctoderini

1 (16) Pronotum in both sexes simply convex, without pit or tubercle.

2 (3) Clypeus bifurcate. Frons with two tubercles. Antennae 9-jointed. Anterior tarsi of males weakly thickened. Sides of elytra in females simple. Without lateral dilation or knob. Onychii strikingly strong. 23-33 mm, New Guinea .... ***Onychionyx***

3 (2) Clypeus rounded and truncated, either slightly emarginated or only with one tooth.

4 (5) Antennae 9-jointed. Clypeus rounded. All angles of pronotum obtuse. Surface metallic or black, elytra with white or yellowish scales. Both apical teeth of anterior tibiae in males united, tarsi slightly thickened, in females all three teeth free and tarsi thin. Propygidium with two rows of stridulatory tubercles. 12-22 mm, Solomon Is .... ***Chalcasthenes***

5 (4) Antennae 10-jointed.

6 (9) Surface of elytra along suture more strongly convex than of disc.

7 (8) Pronotum in both sexes simply convex. Frons with two tubercles, in female much weaker than in males. Clypeus broad, apex broadly upturned. Prosternal process high. Pygidium moderately convex, not retracted ventrally. Anterior tarsi in males strongly thickened, inner claw very big, strongly curved. 33-45 mm, New Guinea to Solomon Is .... ***Coenoryctoderus***

8 (7) Pronotum behind anterior margin with a small tubercle, frons with one tubercle. 28-33 mm.

9 (6) Surface of elytra regularly convex.

10 (11) Basal tooth of anterior tibiae farther removed from apical teeth. Surface oily, elytra with or without bright pattern, finely or strongly punctate. Pronotum with or without metallic lustre. Anterior tarsi of males scarcely thickened. 33-49 mm, New Guinea .... ***Chalcocrates***

11 (10) Basal tooth of anterior tibiae not, or scarcely removed from apical teeth. Pronotum without metallic lustre, elytra either shining or pale and strongly punctate.

12 (13) Elytra shining, smooth or microscopically granulated. Clypeus truncate, sides often more or less deeply emarginated. Frons with or without a tubercle in the middle. Epipleura of elytra weak. Prosternal process high. Propygidium without stridulateory organ. Pygidium in males strongly retracted ventrally, in females only convex. Hind femore thickened, anterior tarsi in males strongly thickened. 20-40 mm, Papuan Is .... ***Oryctoderus***

13 (12) Elytra strongly punctate, oily or near pale. Propygidium without stridulatory area. Anterior tarsi in males thickened.

14 (15) The upturned apical margin of clypeus in the middle with an obtuse tooth. Frons with two tubercles. Mandibles angularly dilated. A narrow band on sides of elytra finely pubescent, lateral margin in females without dilation or knob. Anterior tibiae with two teeth, traces of a third often visible. 16-26 mm, Papuan Is., Admiralty Is .... ***Melanhyphus***

15 (14) Apex of clypeus truncated, slightly convexly curved, in the middle without an obtuse tooth. Frons unarmed. Mandibles in males dilated towards apex, latter broadly truncated, sides slightly concavely curved, in females contracted towards apex. Sides of elytra without a pubescent band, in females in or behind the middle a knob present. Anterior tibiae with two or three teeth. 22-28 mm, The Philippines, Sulawesi Is., New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago .... ***Neohyphus***

16 (1) Pronotum with a depression and with one to two tubercles in males. Apex of Clypeus truncate, with a horn in the middle. Antennae 10-jointed.

17 (20) Anterior tarsi of males thickened.

18 (19) Mandibles bifurcate, sides slightly curved. Elytra strongly punctate, oily or near pale. Propygidium without stridulatory area. Anterior tibiae with three teeth. Anterior tarsi of males strongly thickened. 20-26 mm, Luzon Is .... ***Ceratohyphus***

19 (18) Mandibles rounded in apex, not bifurcate. Elytra smooth. Propygidium without stridulatory area. Anterior tibiae with three teeth. Anterior tarsi of males weakly thickened. 34-35 mm, Sulawesi Is .... ***Paroryctoderus***

20 (17) Anterior tarsi of males simple, not thickened.

21 (22) Body long, cylindrical. Pronotum of males behind anterior margin narrowly depressed, behind with two more or less strong t ubercles, same of female simply convex. Elytra sparsely and finely punctate. Anterior tibiae with small accessorial teeth beside basal tooth. Apex of hind tibiae with 3-4 triangular teeth. Tarsi very long and thin. 24-30 mm, New Guinae .... ***Hatamus***

22 (21) Body broader. Pronotum in both sexes with a small apical tubercle and behind tin male with a distinct impression (in female lacking). Elytra with dense and small annulate punctures. Anterior tibiae tridentate, without accessorial teeth, apex of hind tibiae triangularly produced. Tarsi normal, neither very long nor thin. 28-33, Australia .... ***Oryctoderinus***

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Résumé

Geshev G. A. (Qiao-Zhi Yang), 2024. – Un nouveau genre et une nouvelle espèce de rhinocéros, *Ceratohyphus luzonicus*, des Philippines (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae). *Faunitaxys*, 12(30) : 1 – 10.

Ceratohyphus luzonicus Geshev, nouveau genre et espèce (Oryctoderini) des Philippines est décrit et illustré. Le matériel type de plusieurs espèces appartenant à des genres apparentés et morphologiquement similaires est également illustré : *Neohyphus* Heller, 1896, *Paroryctoderus* Dechambre, 1994. Une clé des Oryctoderini est proposée.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Dynastinae, Oryctoderini, *Ceratohyphus*, *Neohyphus*, *Paroryctoderus*, taxonomie, description, nouvelle espèce, nouveau genre, Asie, Région orientale.

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SOMMAIRE

Un nouveau genre et une nouvelle espèce de rhinocéros, *Ceratohyphus luzonicus*, des Philippines (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae).

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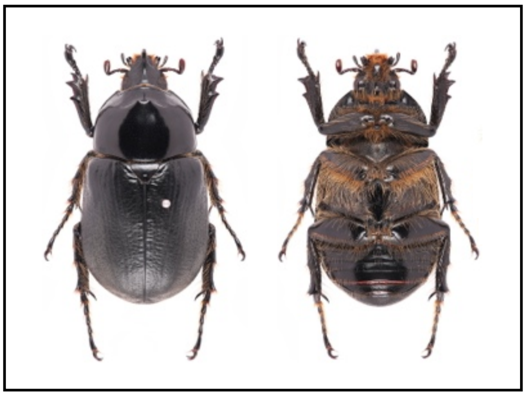

Illustration de la couverture :

Ceratohyphus luzonicus Geshev, **new genus and species**.

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